

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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## FAILURES AND THE TRUSTS.

DUN'S REVIEW, IN ITS STATEMENT of failures in the business world for November, 1901, presents some figures worth studying. Notwithstanding the fact that a great many more merchants and other business men failed in November, 1901, than in November, 1900, the aggregate of liability for the first named is considerably lower than the last. If the statement shows anything at all, it shows that the small tradesmen are yearly finding it harder to compete with the strong aggregations of capital that have grown up within the last few years.

It is impossible for the trusts and the individuals to prosper at the same time. This is apparent. It is also an axiom of commerce as it is an axiom of war, that the weaker must succumb to the stronger. The man who runs the small grocery store cannot successfully compete with the big department house which sells groceries at starvation prices in order to draw trade to other departments. In the same way the dealers in other merchandise cannot hope to live when they are being undersold by corporations having many times their capital and influence.

No better illustration of the harmful effects of trusts can be found than the exhibit of Dun's Review. Sentiment has no place in the world of business. The man who most vigorously denounces the trust will buy a trust-made or a trust-sold article if he can get it more cheaply than outside the trust. The individual merchant cannot hold his customers after they find they can deal elsewhere more cheaply. The fact that after the trust has driven all competitors from the field prices are raised to as high a point as the manipulators think they can safely be raised, is not considered by the average buyer. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," so far as he is concerned.

Let the Review speak for itself. In manufacturing industries there were 216 failures, for \$3,507,695, in November, 1901, as compared with 193 failures for \$3,883,165 for the corresponding month in last year. In November, 1901, 707 traders suspended for liabilities aggregating \$4,836,275, as compared with 617 suspensions for \$7,506,358 in 1900. "Other commercial insolvencies not properly included under either of the two leading divisions," says the Review, "were fifty-one in number, owing \$726,476, against forty a year ago, for \$910,793.

The only business in which both the number of failures and the total liability show marked decrease is banking. Only two banks failed in November, 1901, as compared with four failures in the same month of 1900. The liabilities for the first named were \$450,000, and for the latter, \$823,000. Exclusive of the bank failures there were in November of this year 974 failures for \$9,070,446, against 850 last year for \$12,300,316.

It will be seen that while the aggregate liability decreased \$3,259,870, or more than 26 per cent, the aggregate of individuals shows a gain of 124, or more than 14 1/2 per cent. In other words, the number of bankruptcies in the country is growing, notwithstanding the fact that the total of their indebtedness is smaller. It is little consolation to a man who has lost all to know that his total liability averages less than it would have done had he failed a year sooner. All is all, whether it be little or much.

## PHILIPPINE MINING LAWS.

AMONG THE MANY INTERESTING questions which will arise as a result of the supreme court decision which declares that the Philippines are part of the United States is one bearing on the mining laws. Do the laws which govern mining in the United States, that is, so far as they relate to mineral-bearing territory owned and controlled by the government, extend to the Philippines? The point is being raised by the American Mining association of the Philippine islands, and the association hopes for an affirmative decision.

Within the last two years American miners, most of whom are discharged soldiers, have been prospecting in the mountains of Luzon and other islands of the Philippine archipelago. They have discovered veins and deposits of valuable minerals of various kinds, but their development has been seriously retarded by the fact that they didn't know what their status would be with the home government.

So far the operations have been prosecuted under Spanish laws, which are entirely inadequate. Indeed, it is stated that they are so poorly drawn up and so antiquated that they discourage, rather than aid, the mining industry. Practically no prospecting was done until the Americans went over there, and these pioneers feel that they are entitled to such encouragement as the liberal mining laws of the United States will afford them.

The federal statutes under which prospectors in this country work have always been such as to uphold the lonely man who leaves friends and civilization behind him and strikes into the hills to add to the wealth of nations. In the Philippines it is estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 men are anxious to locate and work properties which they believe will yield handsome revenues in the precious metals. They have organized a few mining districts, but, owing to the uncertainty of the laws, they have not inaugurated any vigorous campaigns of development.

A meeting of the Philippine association was held recently, at which the situation was described in a set of resolutions unanimously adopted for presentation to the Philippine commission and to congress. J. B. Early is president of the association, and Robert Mills is secretary. They are modest in their requests, and it does seem as if the action they desire should be taken.

An inquiry should be made as to whether or not legislation on the subject is necessary. It would seem, in view of the "fourteen diamond rings" decision, that in the absence of any legislation of a specific character, the mining laws of the United States apply to the Philippines. If, however, it should develop that a law is necessary, or a special act of congress, there should be no delay in passing it.

The American miner's hands should be upheld in the Philippines just as in any other part of the United States' domain. He is entitled to protection there as elsewhere, and if it is given to him he will show his faith in the mining future of the islands by untiring work to develop their mineral riches.

## ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF SURGERY.

MODERN SURGERY HAS ACHIEVED another everlasting triumph. For years and years, ever since medicine and surgery were invented, the eye has been considered the most delicate member. In olden times doctors didn't tinker much with eyes, and when they did they usually made them worse than they were before. But those old times have passed away, and all things, even the treatment of eyes, have become new.

In an eastern city not long ago a poor laboring

man was carrying a hod toilsomely up a long ladder. He had reached a point half way to the top and some fifty feet from the ground, when he paused to wipe the sweat from his brow. Involuntarily he did something that all experts say we mustn't do when we are standing on a height. He looked down. The result was frightful to contemplate. It is almost beyond the human mind to understand and believe, but one of his eyes dropped out.

Workmen below the unfortunate saw the falling eye, but were powerless to catch it. It struck the pavement with frightful force and broke into halves, which lay winking feebly at each other. Almost overcome by the horror of the situation, the worker still retained presence of mind sufficient to enable him to slide swiftly down the ladder. There he was surrounded by friends, who picked up the bruised and broken optic and escorted the victim to an ambulance which had been summoned in hot haste.

To the rude, unlettered minds of the laborer's comrades it looked as if the eye which was lost would certainly stay lost. Surgery to them was an unknown science, hidden behind a veil which they had no thought to penetrate. At the hospital the doctors waxed merry, as they always do when they have something "typical" or "interesting," like a cadaver or a cataleptic fit. They sprang upon that eye with all the gay abandon of a barnyard rooster leaping upon a worm, and they cackled almost as much.

"Kin youse do anything wit' me lamp?" asked the hod carrier, in accents that would have melted the heart of a trust smelter magnate. "Sure, sure," answered the surgeons. "It's only a comminuted fracture of the vermiform hydrochloribusowsky, complicated with hydrocephalic lymphation. Save your lamp, me boy? Just focus your other eye on us."

Forthwith there was hurrying and scurrying of nurses and internes, there was hustling and rustling for instruments of various and fearful kinds. In an hour all was over. The eye which seemed broken beyond repair was neatly cemented, so neatly you couldn't even see a crack. It was replaced in the vacant portion of the patient's anatomy, and he was sent on his way rejoicing with an exceeding great joy.

In conclusion it may be said that this great triumph of modern surgery could hardly have been accomplished if the eye hadn't been a neat little affair made of glass. It is only fair that this statement should be made for the guidance of all to whom these presents may come.

## EDUCATIONAL TEST FOR IMMIGRANTS.

IN LINE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S recommendation that the immigration laws of the United States be amended in order to prevent illiterate and undesirable foreigners from passing too freely through our portals, a bill has been prepared by the Immigration Restriction league of Boston for presentation to congress. The measure contains some excellent suggestions. If it is enacted into law it cannot fail to be of benefit to the country, and will work no hardship on intelligent, decent foreigners who desire to come here to build homes and become good citizens.

The prominent feature of the proposed statute is the educational test. It provides that no foreigner over the age of 15 years, who is not suffering from some deformity or impediment which would make such person physically incapable of reading, shall be admitted to the United States without reading a small portion of the constitution of the United States, either in English or in the tongue of the country from which the intending immigrant comes. The law does not contemplate that the immigrant shall read the entire constitution, or any considerable portion of it.

Not less than twenty, nor more than twenty-five words, printed on pasteboard slips in large type, will constitute the test. Any language the individual examined desires will be furnished by the immigration inspector, but no two immigrants will be tested by the same slip. This is to prevent coaching by agents of steamship companies, who are naturally opposed to any restrictions whatever on immigrants. Surely this is as simple and as easy an examination as anyone could desire.

The league goes further, however, in its desire to be absolutely fair and reasonable. Its measure provides that an admissible immigrant or a person now in or hereafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under 18 years of age and his parents or grandparents over 50 years of age, regardless of the educational test.

Little argument is required to convince the average American of the necessity for such a law. The devilry which is kicked up by ignorant foreigners in the United States every year precludes the necessity for debate. Such people do not make good citizens, they never will make good citizens, and the republic would be infinitely better off without them. The immigrant who is unable to read twenty-five words in his own language is, in the language of Butler's "Hudibras":

"..... a tool,

Which knaves do work with, called a fool."

Such people become instruments for unspeakable harm in the hands of designing men. Immigration of illiterates is growing, as shown by the data furnished by the commissioner of immigration. In 1900 the total number of immigrants landed in New York and other ports was 448,572. The percentage of illiteracy among those over 14 years of age was 24.3. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the aggregate was 487,918, with an illiteracy percentage over the age mentioned of 27.7.

The highest percentage of illiteracy for 1901 was found among the Italian immigrants, of whom 15.7 per cent could neither read nor write. The best showing of all was among the Scandinavians, with 0.6, or a little more than one-half of 1 per cent. The showing is a high testimonial to the intelligence of the Scandinavian people, who make up a not-inconsiderable proportion of the population of Utah.

No mention is made in the bill of the exclusion of avowed anarchists. This feature should be added and the measure made a law during this session of congress.

Whatever else in the line of unfavorable criticism may be directed against Senator Thomas Kearns, we must all agree that he has shown rare judgment in his selection of a press agent. We have not the honor of an acquaintance with the chief of Senator Kearns' department of publicity and promotion, but he is certainly a genius. He watches all the outgoing and the incoming of the Honorable Thomas, and notifies the Washington correspondents while the trail is still warm. Most American statesmen secure press agents even before they register at their Washington hotels, but few have discovered such jewels as the one that adorns the crown of the Utah solon. If we only knew his name we would imperishably embalm it in the hearts of a grateful people, a people who hunger and thirst after news from the senator, but who are gorged daily at the banquet table set by this unknown wonder.

It is a great pity there was no warrant in law for arresting every individual who participated in the anarchist meeting in Chicago where Czolgosz was cheered and the assassination of McKinley applauded. This is a free country to such as love the law, but endorers of murder have no place outside of penitentiary walls.

A young man in New York sued his sweetheart for \$800 after she broke their engagement, claiming he had been put to that much expense in courting her. If the case ever comes to trial the girl ought to be given a handsome judgment for sacrificing a lot of good time on an idiotic male.

Even the sultan's soldiers are trying to wring money out of him. The ungrateful fellows have mutilated because their pay has been withheld for many months.

# Chile Con Carne

By William G. Jackson.

ONE day a week or two ago the office boy happened to read a clipping from the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It ran thus: "Mrs. Joseph Ormsby of Chicago, mother of the famous 'Ormsby quads', has come to the conclusion that marriage is a failure. She wants a divorce from her husband, Charles T. Ormsby. The chronological table that goes with the legal document shows that the fifteen Ormsby children came in two sets of twins, two sets of triplets, one set of quadruplets and a girl who arrived solo. Mrs. Ormsby fled shortly before the arrival of the quadruplets several months ago and has not since been heard from." The terror of the office cat was cloyed. For the space of half an hour he was wrapt in thick silence. When he emerged he brought with him the following effusion and issued an ultimatum: "It must be printed. He will resign and become a cow-puncher: Hulli Gee!

But mistakes is mighty hard To satisfy. Take this Chicago guy. He was in thick silence. When he emerged he brought with him the following effusion and issued an ultimatum: "It must be printed. He will resign and become a cow-puncher: Hulli Gee!

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## TO SIMPLIFY HISTORY.

To the Editor of The Herald:

No copyright is applied for on the following suggestions to authors and writers of history. Owing to the great transformation in business methods, where those engaged have not the time or inclination to study the details of any subject outside of their special line of business, it occurs to the writer that an abridged history setting forth only the most important events in different ages of the world, and a brief synopsis of the causes would meet a present want. It would enable the men of affairs to acquire a knowledge of general subjects of interest outside of their own special lines of thought. The leading newspapers of today afford a convincing illustration of the advantages of brevity in their headlines, which state the substance of the numerous questions treated and afford the reader who has not the time or inclination to read what follows, a fair knowledge of the news of the day. In order to acquire a knowledge of the history of different nations with the present facilities it requires a large portion of a lifetime devoted to that study of the past, which time cannot be afforded by the people of today who are the principal factors in making the history of present times. In histories of the past about 99 per cent of the matter could be thrown away without loss to the general reader. Many characters who occupy a large space in history possessed no traits of excellence that entitles their names to be transmitted down through the ages. The only reason for giving them notice being through accident of birth or position. The present is an age of great diversity of different processes, methods of manufacture to produce the finished articles. A high degree of excellence is required to enable those engaged in the numerous occupations to keep abreast of the rapid march of events, and a small portion of their time to devote to the study of subjects outside of their special line of occupation. Through the use of complicated machinery that requires special training to operate, the tendency is to make specialists. In order to attract the attention of people engaged in special lines, to subjects outside of their lines, it is necessary to do so in as condensed a form as possible. While present industrial conditions are far from being perfect, great advances have been made, and through greatly increased intelligence, the progress of the industrial classes that is at the present being exercised in the utilizing of complicated machinery propelled by the great forces of nature in all lines of production, there is no question but that the producer will demand and receive a just recognition and share of the great increase in wealth being produced by modern methods.

ELI B. KELSEY.

## LIBERTY PARK LAKE.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I certainly think it is time someone made complaint about the lake in the Liberty park. The stench arising from it is well nigh unbearable. It is usually drained three or four times each week and allowed to remain empty for three or four days; during that time the residents around there need to go around with a towel over their nose. It has now been empty over a month, and the smell is intolerable. I am sure our city councilmen must have gotten some good whiffs of it during their drives around the park. I cannot see of what use it is, except to make a basin for a few ducks or put a few cents into the pockets of the park keeper by boat rides. Whoever rode in the past summer must have enjoyed the smell caused by their ous stirring up the slush at the bottom. Dr. Beatty could do good work in that neighborhood by ordering it filled up before his term of office expires.

A RESIDENT.

## NOVEMBER'S GARDEN.

It is evening in the garden  
Where the flowers of summer grew,  
Where the timid harebells trembled,  
Where the bolder ribbunds bluer,  
Where the fragrance of the violet  
Floated on the springtime air;  
It is evening in the garden,  
And the ghosts of flowers are there.

As I walk within the garden,  
Does my fancy seem to bring  
To the rough its wonted verdure,  
To the air the breath of spring?  
List! 'Tis someone drawing nearer,  
And I give an anxious ear,  
It is he for whom I'm waiting,  
'Tis my lover—he is here.

—M. L. C.

## Helping the War Along.

(New York World.)

At last Britain is getting something back from South Africa. The Boers are buying guns in England.

## A Rude Shock.

(Philadelphia North American.)

President Roosevelt has given the patronage brokers in the senate a rude shock.

## PAN-AMERICAN FAIR.

Something Unique in the Church Fair

line, by the St. Paul's Guild.

## St. Mark's Schoolhouse.

Dec. 10 to 14 Inclusive.

## A sale of necessities, not

luxuries, a place to do your

marketing. Come. Buy our

CANNED FRUITS, PLUM PUDDINGS,

HAMS, SOAP, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC.

## Lyon & Company

Diamonds.

We not only have a stock of fine

new

Up-to-Date Jewelry.

But we have the only complete

manufacturing plant in the inter-

mountain region. Your old gold

can be made into new, UP-TO-

DATE Jewelry. Also we can re-

pair your watches, clocks, etc.,

which is one of our specialties.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

## THREENIGHTS, Sunday Concerts

COMMENCING

MONDAY, DEC. 9.

Special Matinee Wednesday.

## Daniel Frawley

AND

## Company.

PRESENTING

Monday, "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

Tuesday, "THE ONLY WAY."

Matinee Wed., "BROTHER OFFICERS."

Wednesday Night, "THE LIARS."

Prices: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee, 25c and 50c.

## PIANO AND SONG RECITAL.

—BY—

Mr. Francis Woodmansee

AND

Mrs. Percy Somers-Cocks,

—AT—

LADIES' LITERARY CLUB HOUSE

Thursday Eve., Dec. 12, at 8:15 o'clock.

Piano—Suite, D Minor.....D. Albert

Songs—(a) Bol che Sapete, Aria Le

Nozze Figaro.....Mozart

(b) Should He Upbraid—old

English Ballad.....Sir H. R. Bishop

Piano—(a) Nocturne.....Liszt

(b) Scherzo.....Mendelssohn

(c) Polonaise, Op. 53.....Chopin

Songs—(a) Love Song.....PART II.

(b) Slumber Song.....W. Woodmansee

(c) The Brooklet.....Jensen

Piano—(a) Romance.....Jensen

(b) Allegro Vivace.....Jensen

(c) Deserted Farm.....Jensen

(d) March Wind.....MacDowell

Songs—(a) The Night Has a Thousand

Eyes.....Lambert

(b) The Silver Ring.....Chamade

Piano—(a) Northern Landscape.....Holub